

# The Adams Sentinel.

# Sentinel.

A Family Journal--Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art, Amusement, Advertising, &c. &c.

At \$2 00 per annum, in advance—  
Or \$2 50, if not paid within the year.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR,

Advertisements \$1 per square for 3 weeks;  
25 cents per square for each continuance.

RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXT.—Washington.

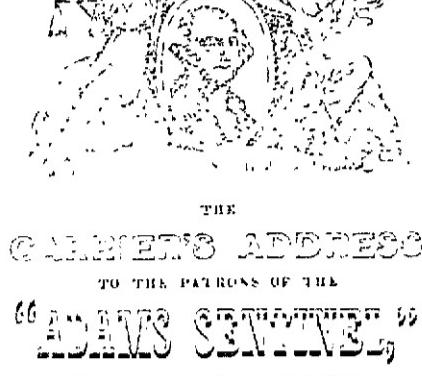
VOL. LI.

GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JANUARY 6, 1851.

NO. 9.

## Choice Poetry.

### "WEEP—REJOICE!"



GARIBOLDI'S ADDRESS  
TO THE PATRONS OF THE  
LAW'S SENTINEL,  
January 1st, 1851.

ONCE more the Corrier here presents his lay,  
For why? The reason's plain—it's New Year's day.  
Methinks some one, in answer to my strain,  
Exclaims "What! Monsieur Fusson come again?"  
E'en so; by former kindness rendered bold,  
I come again to tax us of old.  
And dare to hope I'll not be sent away,  
By you ungrateful on this its last day.  
For generous hearts no plainer pleasure know,  
Than that which they on others' hearts bestow.

Let's cast a retrospective glar upon  
The year preceding eighteen-fifty-one;  
Review its trying scenes, and learn to know,  
The worth of present and of former woe.

What three long clouds are those which now fraught,  
Kings' arms with an importunate warfare?  
The stormy '50's Hurricane, is too tempestuous high  
Even to the zenith, and the mighty sky?  
What's that, dictating Demos' huzza! it was!  
And Hollemeleben, rules upon the blast?  
Also! The sword of evil discord rose,  
Whose wrath no truth-loving reason can assuage,  
Whilst full Disaster, with impetuous force,  
Rides on the blast and howls his angry curse;  
Waves high Alzaga's blushing 'orbs and cries  
"Strike! Havo! Marter! Ros! Don't Arise!"  
Prompt the swans' drowning flight,  
With wings of fire, and a dolorous fan of flame;  
And from whose heart found out our woe  
Such tears as mommades are known to shed  
Upon their hapless, deg'd victor's head.

Next, com'g arm in arm with Amaranth,  
Comes smacking by, the swelling heart-bursting Sphynx;  
And vastly seems to hold the hopeless task!  
Distress'd and stricken from the earth, he lies!  
Howe'er, 'tis true, "No let me not die!"  
A young cavalier is their kindred boud!  
Avenging Heaven! When thy thunders roar,  
And lightnings blaze, bluming every shore,  
Pour all their treas'rs d' vengeance on his head  
Whose traitor heart, to virtue, honor, dead.  
Could plot this glorious Union's overthrow—  
Or who finitely durst, and did startin' eyes  
From whose heart found out our woe  
Such tears as mommades are known to shed  
Upon their hapless, deg'd victor's head.

Amidst this carpet of fiends, a voice,  
In whose ringing tones all hearts rejoice,  
Is heard, and 'midst the fratricidal strife,  
Is hailed by thousands as the pledge of life  
And Hope; and as on every ear they thrill,  
Commands Distress's angry waves to still.  
The storm be hush'd, the balled demons fly,  
And Peace unclouded reign in Freedom's sky.  
It speaks—and straightway darkness yields to day,  
And casts the gloomy name of CLAY!

CLAY!—Dread spirit! Xerxes had him! Inled  
Our country's soul, our courage & hope we see!  
Thy name and Weeping's, bright, exulted, high,  
Twin stars of glory, shine in Freedom's sky!  
Nor OGROS nor VILLIARD can boast  
With such fine lines as e'er startin' eyes  
From whose heart found out our woe  
Such tears as mommades are known to shed  
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Sweet is the Lour that brings us home,  
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# THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Mr. Frelinghuysen on the Union

From the Methodist Protestant.

## PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.

The Union Safety Committee of New York, consisting of Messrs. George Wood, Hiram Kempton, Geo. D. Butler, George Douglass, L. B. Chase, A. G. Benson and James F. Brady, recently addressed a letter to the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, requesting his opinion as to the course to be pursued, relative to the irritating question of the day. They state that their object is "to call out and give publicity to the sentiments of distinguished citizens, who from their character and position, would be likely to take a wise and disinterested view of public affairs, and give counsel tending to allay excitement and revive national feelings." We give Mr. Frelinghuysen's letter in reply, which will be read with interest by his numerous friends and by the public generally.

New Brunswick, Dec. 16, 1850.

Dear Sir.—I have duly received your esteemed favor of 27th November last, enclosing the resolutions adopted, and the proceedings had, at a meeting of the citizens of the city of New York, held at Castle Garden, October 20th, 1850, known, and long to be remembered as the Union meeting. It was a fit occasion for the city of New York to speak out her sentiments. Her commercial importance—her wide-reaching influence—and the relations which she holds to the Union, all seemed to call for a clear and full expression of her views, on the exciting topic, that now causes so much anxiety. And it is a matter of great satisfaction that she has, in the resolutions adopted, spoken in unmistakable terms, of unbroken attachment to the Constitution, and her inflexible determination to carry out its provisions.

Many just and law-loving men mistake, I fear, the true question. Is not, whether slavery be an evil that should be abolished? If were, there would be a very general concurrence of opinion. Our duty, as citizens of the United States, is far more serious than is implied by any abstract proposition.

Duty is often so complicated with relations and circumstances, that it requires deliberation and great consideration and calm judgment to ascertain it. Such appears to be the character of the slavery question. We cannot settle its claims by the mere force of excited sympathy, and we shall certainly come far short of it by angry and hectoring denunciations.

When the framers of the Constitution approached the subject of a United Government, they found the thirteen States, of distinct and independent sovereignty, exercising their sovereign rights over all matters of State concern, and among these, with

slavery authority, over that of domestic slavery, then existing in several of the States now free—as New Jersey, New York and Connecticut. And they formed the Union on the basis of leaving to the States

severally, and undisturbed by the new and federal government, this, and all merely domestic subjects. They agreed that each State should, for itself and by itself, regulate and control the existing institution of slavery. It is well to inquire, how they could have more wisely disposed of it, than to leave it with the States? Would New York or New Jersey have consented, then or since, that any other State or the United States should interfere with their action in this or any other internal concern? So the

framers of the Constitution reasoned, and excluded from the National Government all authority over the master. They believed that the true interests of the slave would be best consulted by such course, and they concluded to hope for the lights of

time, of Christian principles and enlightened conscience, to accomplish, by gradual and benign influence, all that sound morals might ordain, and philanthropy desire.

And now shall we who are reaping the rich fruits of their compact, raise the cry of violence, and capture the bands of a Union formed by such a rare combination of wisdom and patriotism, and overflowing with blessings to ourselves and our whole race?

I trust not. Let sober thought pause on the crisis, and far rather wait for the power of kind counsels, for the openings of Providence and the progress of truth. Wait long—wait always, rather than, by misguided feelings and rash measures, break this great confederacy into miserable fragments, discordant and dishonorable; smiting under wrongs aggravated by hard words and odious epithets.

The clause of the Constitution requiring that fugitives from service or labor, should not be discharged from such service or labor, by any law or regulation of the State to which they may have escaped, but should be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due, is no more than an honest fulfillment of the compact, which agreed to leave all such questions with the States. For how utterly vain would be the jurisdiction and power, if fugitives might find a safe retreat by crossing a State line. Our national bond, by many of us often sworn to, requires of us to send back the fugitive to his master. Will an opposite course, while it may secure the escape of a few, will it help the many thousands at home? Will it persuade to our views the Southern owner of slaves, or bring him to better temper by hard terms, or bitter reproaches? Washington and Madison, Jay and Ellsworth, Hamilton and Ames, and many of their compatriots, deemed this disputed clause a wise stipulation, the best to be had at the time; and now, after nearly four score years of concurrent interpretation and construction, shall we give countenance to the violence that passes by the judicial tribunals of our country, established to decide all constitutional cases, and forcibly takes the Constitution, the great fundamental law of our Union, into its own hands, and says not what it pre- sumptuously declares to be exceptionable clauses? I cannot believe it. It behoves in the Merciful Providence of God, that the sober-minded in all our free States, will stand by the Union, will keep their word, given under such sacred pledges, and leave domestic slavery where our forefathers left it, upon the responsibility of the States in which it exists.

Very respectfully, gentlemen yours,

THEO. FRELINGHUYSEN.

**High Dewey.**—The young and beautiful Dewey Denshaw, who came to this country in July last, with her husband, who is now honestly and nobly supporting himself by selling cigarines in New York, went down to the office of the Evening Post, and here the Princess Cartwrights

and others are much superior to the British, that they are sent to America, and sold in competition with the King of Prussia.

Two ladies were arrested in Philadelphia on Friday, passing counterfeit notes, and though protected, were cut down to the ground, and the sugar cane, guarded in the usual manner, was found in many instances nearly ruined. The sugar crop, it is thought, will be greatly diminished.

The cold weather in Texas.—The Houston Telegraph of the 13th ult., reports that more injury has been done in all parts of Texas than has resulted from four or five years past. Nearly all winter vegetables have been destroyed, and though protected, were cut down to the ground, and the sugar cane, guarded in the usual manner, was found in many instances nearly ruined. The sugar crop, it is thought,

will be greatly diminished. The cold weather in Galveston Bay, that large sheet of frozen red sea, fronting the city, and other bays were seen floating on the water, while the beach and bars were covered with them.

A number of steamboats are now much superior to the British, that they are sent to America, and sold in competition with the King of Prussia.

## THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

CETTYSBURG,  
Monday, January 6th, 1851.

Dr. HOWARD B. DANXER will accept our thanks for public documents.

The Legislature of this State will assemble at Harrisburg to-morrow, and we shall probably receive the Message of the Governor in time for our next paper.

## Sermon of Dr. M. Conant.

A volume of Discourses by Rev. Dr. M. CONANT, late President of Washington College, and formerly of Gettysburg, has just been published, and is quite a neat volume. Of its contents we need not speak. All who know the venerable and esteemed author, cannot but dwell upon them with interest and delight.

The New York Observer of Saturday week, speaking of these discourses, remarks

"We rarely meet with a volume of sermons in these days, at once so attractive in style and so rich in evangelical truth as this."

Rev. M. Jacobs, A. M., Professor of Chemistry, Mathematics, and Mechanical Philosophy.

M. STOVER, A. M., Professor of History, Latin Language and Literature, and Principal of the Preparatory Department.

A. M. MUNTERING, A. M., Professor of Greek Language and Literature.

DAVID GIBSON, M. D., Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology.

H. MONTAGUE, Teacher of German and French.

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# THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

## The Greatest Discovery of the Age!

BOSTON, Dec. 28.—Yesterday noon, George Hayward, the depot master at Lincoln, Massachusetts, caught a robber in the act of breaking into the depot, and laid hold of him. The robber, however, got away—and as Mr. Hayward was pursuing him, he turned and shot him in the groin, and made his escape.—Mr. H. died this morning. The name of the robber is Justin Davey, of this city, an old offender. He has been tracked to Bedford Woods, on his way to Canada, probably. A large force are in pursuit of him. [He was arrested the next day.]

*U. S. Marshal's Office—Another Slave Case.*—About three months since a writ was issued by Commissioner Edw. D. Ingram for the arrest of a fugitive slave, who, it was alleged, was then residing at Parkburg, Chester county. The Marshal did not succeed in arresting the man, and until Friday last the writ remained inoperative.

On Friday night last a party, consisting of Deputy Marshal Halzell, constable Agen, and four or five other men, proceeded to Coatesville, Chester county, to execute the writ. They arrived at the house where the fugitive was supposed to be secreted, and knocked at the door. A colored woman opened the window to know their business; when she was informed that they had broken the traces of their wagon, and wished a light to mend them. She came down stairs and admitted the party in waiting. After they had effected an entrance, and were proceeding up stairs, they were met by two colored men and two colored women. The women and one of the men were armed with axes, and the other man had a gun. The Marshal told them that they were in search of a fugitive slave; but they refused to let him or any of his men enter the room.—The gun was taken from the man, and the party endeavored to disarm the man with the axe. A pistol was fired at him, the ball of which must have entered his breast, but he still maintained his resistance. The fight continued until the Southern gentleman, who was with the party, advised the Marshal to withdraw, remarking that he would not have one of them killed for all the negroes in Pennsylvania. The party then retired. Several shots were fired, and more than one colored person is supposed to have been shot. One was seen to fall as the officers were leaving. None of the Marshal's party were injured.—*Phila. North Amer. of Tuesday.*

*Strange Case.*—A correspondent of the N. Y. Sun, writing from Bel Air, Md., on the 24th says:

One of the most extraordinary occurrences that have disturbed this part of the world for the past half century, took place to-day. Some time ago the body of a man named Hammond was found near here, bearing evidences that he had been cruelly murdered, and his coat, which was done with rocks and clubs, we are not informed. The parties engaged were all bound over to the Court, except Angelly, who mounted a fleet horse and made his escape. We will not comment on this dreadful outrage of the laws of the land, as the whole matter has to be legally investigated.

*Conviction for Murder.*—Last week, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer of Blair county, before Judge Taylor, Alexander Hutchinson was convicted of the murder of Nathaniel Edmundson, a colored man, about three months ago, the particulars of which appeared in the *Telegraph* at the time—and was sentenced to be hanged. The unfortunate murderer was but little over nineteen years of age, with sharp features, and rather an interesting look. He is lamentably ignorant, and said after his commitment to jail, that he was not aware that it was an offence punishable with anything more than a fine for killing a negro. The passing of sentence on him was solemn and affecting in the extreme, many of the spectators being moved to tears; but the prisoner listened to his fate with stoic indifference. Notwithstanding the Judge told him to build no hopes on Executive clemency, a powerful effort will be made for a reprieve. Should the law take its course, it will be the first execution in that county, and the first instance on record in this State of a mere youth of nineteen paying the death penalty.

*Distressing and Singular Fact.*—A friend just returned from the neighborhood of Ware county, Ga., informs us, says the *Jacksonville Republicen*, of a most melancholy and remarkable occurrence, which involved the sudden death of four children, of a family named Brown, in that county. Three children of Mrs. Brown, while she was engaged in washing, were heard to scream, and upon the mother running to ascertain the cause, she found they had all been severely bitten by a rattle snake, from the effects of which they subsequently died. While the anxious mother was absent to their relief, her fourth child, that she had left at the place where she was employed, accidentally fell into a large tub or pot of boiling water, and was so severely scalded that in this case also death ensued. A more painful bereavement to a parent, or a more severe stroke of sudden providential affliction, we have never been called upon to record.

*Shipwreck and Loss of Life.*—Accounts from Holmes' *Holy* report that during the gale of Monday last, a schooner was driven ashore on No Man's Land, and was almost immediately torn in pieces by the sea, which made a complete breach overboard. The crew were seen from the shore, struggling in the breakers, but no assistance could be rendered to them, and they all perished. Five of their bodies have been picked up from the beach, but as yet no clue has been found to ascertain any of their names or that of their vessel.—*Boston Journal.*

*Great Snow Storm in Maine.*—We learn from the *Portland*, Me., papers, that the snow from the late storm is piled up into immense heaps in Portland and vicinity.—In some places the drifts and accumulation thrown from the sidewalks would measure from 6 to 8 feet in height. Many of the fences and small outbuildings in the open country are completely buried up; and the roads are almost impassable. There has not been such a fall of snow in Maine for years.

*Distilleries.*—Within a circle of sixteen miles around Easton, Penna., there are twenty-five distilleries, which annually consume 1,400,000 bushels of corn and rye. The Argus says corn is scarce, and is attributed to the large quantities used for distilling purposes.

*Mortality of Cincinnati.*—The number of deaths in Cincinnati during the year ending June 1st, was 4832; being one to twenty-four of the population.

## The Bounty Land Law.

We find in the *Washington Republic* the following important letter from the Commissioner of Pensions, which we copy for public information:

PENSION OFFICE, Dec. 30, 1850.

Sir:—Your letter of the 19th inst. enclosing interrogatories from some of your constituents, the better to enable them to prepare their *declarations* on the Bounty Land Law of September last, has been duly received and not replied to earlier because of the great number of communications on other sources. Thousands interested in the law do not at this time, I apprehend, fully appreciate the difficulties which surround it. The act passed the 28th of Sept., and soon thereafter a copy was published and extensively circulated, accompanied with the necessary forms and instructions to facilitate its due execution.

In addition to these forms and instructions, a circular was also issued from this Bureau, giving various items of information on the Bounty Land Act; but notwithstanding these efforts to diffuse light, new questions are constantly springing up, and urgent appeals are made for immediate answers to enable the parties to prepare their declarations. This, I conceive, is an erroneous view of the subject. *Theodoleration*, according to the forms and instructions already prescribed, ought to be forthwith executed; and if we need more or different information from the parties, they will be immediately advised thereof. Congress is at this time engaged in providing additional force, and an improved organization, to accelerate the execution of the law, and the warrants will soon be ready from the engraver's press.

As new questions arise, they will be promptly examined and settled upon the papers presented, and all such decisions recorded for general information. To decide by way of anticipation upon cases informally or hypothetically stated, would not only be extremely inconvenient, but probably productive of mischief. It is earnestly requested, therefore, that all persons interested, either as beneficiaries or as their friends and representatives, would be pleased to exercise a little patience. All official communications addressed to this office will receive the earliest attention it is possible to bestow; and it is not only useless to repeat inquiries as to what disposition has been made of them, but the same may prove an absolute hindrance to the despatch of business. Thirty thousand applications have probably already been made, and it is estimated that upwards of two hundred thousand are yet to follow.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAS. E. HEATH,  
Com. of pensions.

The honorable \_\_\_\_\_,  
House of Representatives.

At the time of the publication of the *Peekin Gazette*, it is impossible to ascertain when its publication was commenced, but it seems to be the oldest newspaper in the world. There is a tradition that it began under the Tsang dynasty, in the latter part of the tenth century. It was originally a sort of handbill, containing official notices, posted up on the walls of the Capital and sent in manuscript to provincial officers. At Canton it is printed for the public at large and sold. It appears every other day in the form of a pamphlet of ten or twelve pages.

*Air.*—An analysis of air taken from jars which had been buried for seventeen centuries in the ruins of Pompeii, was found to be, atom for atom, identical with the air we breathe.

*The Census Returns* exhibit some curious facts in regard to population. For instance, in Pike county, Kentucky, there is a family, the husband's age 25, the wife's 21, in which there are five children, the eldest 10 years, the youngest, one month old. The Assistant Marshal challenges the world to beat it. The 7th Ward of Boston equals it if does not beat the above, viz.—

The husband is 35, the wife 25; five children—the eldest 14, the youngest 4 years. But there is a family in Muskingum county, Ohio, containing 14 children—the husband is 2 years old, the wife 42, the ages of the children being 21, 20, 19, 16, 14, 12, 10, 9, 8, 6, two boys, twins, 4 years, and two daughters, twins, seven months old, which we think beats off the mark.

*Stump.*—The Census Returns exhibit some curious facts in regard to population. For instance, in Pike county, Kentucky, there is a family, the husband's age 25, the wife's 21, in which there are five children, the eldest 10 years, the youngest, one month old. The Assistant Marshal challenges the world to beat it. The 7th Ward of Boston equals it if does not beat the above, viz.—

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*The Queen and the Pope.*—The most notable item in the week's news from Europe, is the reply of her Majesty, the Queen of England to the various anti-Roman Catholic petitions and memorials with which the throne has been flooded since the creation of the Papal Archdioceses in Great Britain. The reply is characteristic of that good sense which the N. Y. Express says, in matters of great public moment, has always been remarkable in the present sovereignty of England. She tells her subjects that if Rome is aggressively disposed, the opposition to be offered by the Protestants and Government of England should be moral and spiritual, not physical or compulsory. Her address does not please some of the more ultra of the anti-Papal press, and particularly the London Chronicle, which denounces it as timid, non-committal, etc.

*Crosses of Pittsburgh.*—The U. S. deputy Marshal of the district of Western Pennsylvania furnishes the Pittsburgh Gazette with the following complete returns of the census of Pittsburgh and suburbs, \$2,951; population of the same districts in 1840, according to the official returns, 31,204; remainder of Allegheny county, 52,709; total population, 156,603; population of Allegheny county in 1840, \$1,255. Increase of population in Pittsburgh and suburbs since 1840, 52,750.

*Kisses.*—The ladies of Troy have introduced a new feature at their fairs, from which they realize a much handsomer sum than from lotteries, viz.: that of selling their confettiionary to gentlemen, young and old.—All the best-looking girls wear platters, Kisses one shilling each; some charging a quarter of a dollar, and others six cents, according to the beauty of those in the market. Gentlemen are expected to go in according to the weight of their purses, and one of the newspapers of that village says that one rose-lipped, bright-eyed girl realized sixty-two dollars in a single night; and another party nine dollars and a half. One gentleman purchased eleven dollars worth of sweethearts.—*Albany Advertiser.*

*How to Rise in the World.*—The Rev. Mr. Messick contributes a useful article under this head, to one of the periodicals, urging upon the youths of the country, the general truth, that distinction, progress, success are to be worked out only by labor, industry, perseverance. He says that every young person ought to have a clear view of the value of an education, not forgetting good moral principles, as the best capital with which to commence life, as securing to him an introduction into respectable society everywhere, and as furnishing him the most effective means, with which to help himself and others, in whatever business or situation he may be placed. The perception of this fact will beget a love of learning—a thirst for knowledge that will bear the soul onward with intense ardor and perseverance, until all hindrances are overcome, which may arise from humble parentage, slender means, or the difficulty of procuring books.

*Fair Mortality from Ship Fever.*—The British ship Delta, which arrived at New York on Sunday from Liverpool, lost twenty passengers during the voyage by ship fever, besides having 36 persons sick of the same disease on her arrival.

*Great Mortality from Ship Fever.*—The British ship Delta, which arrived at New York on Sunday from Liverpool, lost twenty passengers during the voyage by ship fever, besides having 36 persons sick of the same disease on her arrival.

*Married.*—On the 22d ult., by the Rev. Mr. Seehler, Mr. Daniel Under, to Miss Eliza Heagy—both of this county.

On the 23d ult., by the Rev. Mr. Schaefer, Mr. Solomon Strasburger, of York county, to Miss Maria Weller, of Adams county.

On Tuesday the 31st ult., at Conewago Chapel, by Father Daemeker, Mr. David Lawrence to Miss Clara Jane, both of Mount Pleasant town-ship.

On the same day, at the same time and place, Mr. Anthony Little, to Miss Maria Strasburger, both of Mount Pleasant township.

On the 31st ult., by the Rev. J. N. Fouk, Mr. J. Bonnerger, Editor of the *Shippensburg News*, to Miss Catharine Lassus, of Franklin county.

*Died.*—On Thursday afternoon last, at the residence of her brother in law, Dr. A. Buell, Esq., in this place, Mrs. Nancy Leighton Green, of Rabow, N. J., in the 25th year of her age.

On the 23d ult., Mrs. Rosina Waller, of Union township, in the 50th year of her age.

On the 23d ult., Mrs. Maria Elizabeth Green, wife of Mr. Abraham Field, of Union township, aged about 67 years.

On the 18th ult., near Littletoad, Franklin township, aged 75 years.

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# THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Mr. Frelinghuysen on the Union.

The Union Safety Committee of New York, consisting of Messrs. George Wood, Hiram Ketchum, Geo. B. Butler, George Douglas, L. B. Chace, A. G. Benson and James T. Brady, recently addressed a letter to the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, requesting his opinion as to the course to be pursued, relative to the agitating question of the day. They state that their object is "to call out and give publicity to the sentiments of distinguished citizens, who from their character and position, would be likely to take a wise and discreet view of public affairs, and give counsel tending to allay excitement and revive national feelings." We give Mr. Frelinghuysen's letter in reply, which will be read with interest by his numerous friends and by the public generally.

NEW BRUNSWICK, Dec. 16, 1850.

Gentlemen.—I have duly received your esteemed favor of 27th November last, enclosing the resolutions adopted, and the proceedings had, at a meeting of the citizens of the city of New York, held at Castle Garden, October 30th, 1850, known, and long to be remembered as the Union meeting.—It was a fit occasion for the city of New York to speak out her sentiments. Her commercial importance—her wide-reaching influence—and the relations which she holds to the Union, all seemed to call for a clear and full expression of her views, on the exciting topics, that now cause so much anxiety. And it is a matter of great satisfaction that she has, in the resolutions adopted, spoken, in unmistakable terms, of unbroke attachment to the Constitution, and her inflexible determination to carry out its provisions.

Many just and law-loving men mistake, I fear, the true question. It is not, whether slavery be an evil that should be abolished. If there were, there would be a very general concurrence of opinion. Our duty, as citizens of the United States, is far more serious than is implied by any abstract proposition. Duty is often so complicated with relations and circumstances, that it requires deliberation and great consideration and calm judgment to ascertain it. Such appears to be the character of the slavery question. We cannot settle its claims by the mere fervor of excited sympathy, and we shall certainly come far short of it by angry and acrimonious denunciations.

When the framers of the Constitution approached the subject of a United Government, they found the thirteen States, of distinct and independent sovereignty, exercising their sovereign rights over all matters of State concern, and among these, with tenacious authority, over that of domestic slavery, then existing in several of the States now free—as New Jersey, New York and Connecticut. And they formed the Union on the basis of leaving to the States severally, and undisturbed by the new and federal government, this, and all merely domestic subjects. They agreed that each State should, for itself and by itself, regulate and control the existing institution of slavery. It is well to inquire, how they could have more wisely disposed of it, than to leave it with the States? Would New York or New Jersey have consented, then or since, that any other State or the United States should interfere with their action in this or any other internal concern? So the framers of the Constitution reasoned: and excluded from the National Government all authority over the matter. They believed that the true interests of the slave would best be consulted by such course, and they concluded to hope for the lights of time, of Christian principles and enlightened conscience, to accomplish, by gradual and healthful influence, all that sound morals might ordain, or philanthropy desire.—And now shall we who are reaping the rich fruits of their compact, raise the cry of violence, and rupture the bands of a Union formed by such a rare combination of wisdom and patriotism, and overflowing with blessings to ourselves and to our whole race? I trust not. Let sober thought pause on the crisis,—and far rather wait for the power of kind counsels, for the openings of Providence and the progress of truth. Wait long—wait always, rather, than by misgivings and rash measures, break this great confederacy into miserable fragments, discordant and dishonorable; smiting under wrongs aggravated by hard words and odious emninations.

The clause of the Constitution requiring that fugitives from service or labor, should not be discharged from such service or labor, by any law or regulation of the State to which they may have escaped, but should be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due, is no more than an honest fulfillment of the compact, which agreed to leave all such questions with the State. For how utterly vain would be the jurisdiction and power, if fugitives might find a safe retreat by crossing a State line. Our national bond, by many of us often sworn to, requires of us to send back the fugitive to his master. Will an opposite course, while it may secure the escape of a few,—will it help the many thousands at home? Will it persuade to our views the Southern owner of slaves, or bring him to better temper by hard terms or bitter repreaches? Washington and Madison, Jay and Ellsworth, Hamilton and Ames, and many of their compatriots, deemed this disputed clause a wise stipulation, the best to be had at the time; and now, after nearly four score years of concurrent interpretation and construction, shall we give countenance to the violence that passes by the judicial tribunals of our country, established to decide all constitutional cases, and forcibly takes the Constitution, the great fundamental law of our Union, into its own hands, and tears out what it presumptuously deems to be excepcional clauses? I cannot believe it. I believe in the Merciful Providence of God, that the sober-minded in all our free States, will stand by the Union—will keep their word, given under such sacred pledges, and leave domestic slavery where our forefathers left it, upon the responsibilities of the States in which it exists.

Very respectfully, yours,

THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN.

**High Desert.**—The young and beautiful Countess Dembinski, who came to this country in July last, with her husband, who is now honestly and nobly supporting himself by selling cigars in Nassau street, New York, next door to the office of the Evening Post, was born the Princess Czartoriska.

American axes are so much superior to the British, that they are sent to Liverpool, and sold in competition with the English manufacturer.

From the Methodist Protestant.

## PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE.

Knowing that your paper has always given a cordial support to the cause of Education, I feel inclined to offer for its columns, a few words in reference to "Pennsylvania College." It is a subject for congratulation that in our growing country, so many institutions of learning have sprung up worthy of the age, and of the high purposes to be accomplished by their instrumentality. The emancipation of mind from ignorance, and still more, the cultivation of the moral affections, constitute an object which may well enlist the interest and support of every Philanthropist and Christian. In this noble work, I am happy to believe the institution which is the subject of these remarks, is actively and successfully engaged.

Pennsylvania College was organized on the fourth of July, 1833. Its course has been steadily progressive, as its advantages have become known. Pursuing the "even tenor of its way," it has rested its claims to confidence and support entirely upon its intrinsic merits. It now occupies a respectable position among the literary institutions of our land. The course of studies prescribed for graduation, is extensive and well selected. The instruction in the various branches is given by well qualified and experienced teachers.

H. L. BAUGHER, D. D., President, and Professor of the Ethics and Evileances of Christianity, Intellectual Philosophy, and Rhetoric.

Rev. M. JACOBS, A. M., Professor of Chemistry, Mathematics, and Mechanical Philosophy.

M. L. STOEVER, A. M., Professor of History, Latin Language and Literature, and Principal of the Preparatory Department.

F. A. MULLENBURG, A. M., Professor of Greek Language and Literature.

DAVID GILBERT, M. D., Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology.

H. MONTAÑES, Teacher of German and French.

MESSRS. VALENTINE and C. J. EHREHART, Tutors.

Enlisted in the cause of Education, the Faculty are laboring very efficiently; and have placed the College on prominent ground in reference to thoroughness and accuracy of scholarship. There appears to be a general tendency in the learning of the present day to assume a superficial character.

The domain of science and literature is vast, and in the effort to embrace it all, a most important point in education frequently fails to be attained—completeness of investigation, and the rigid discipline of the mental powers. To train the mind, to *burn how to learn*, is the first fundamental requisite, and the attainment of this is worth more to the student, than the connection of all the bare facts which a mechanical mode of investigation, and the rigid discipline of the mental powers, can attain.

Students are laid broad and deep; the student is furnished with every requisite for future progress in the arts and sciences, or for the duties of life.

The original design in the organization of the College, contemplated, more especially, the preparation of men for the great business of preaching Christ. In harmony with this design, its internal economy has particular reference to the cultivation of moral and religious principles. The Government is parental. Lodging, with few exceptions, in the College building, the students are under the immediate supervision of the resident Professor, who guards with vigilance their best interests.

The basis of instruction is Christian.

The divine authority of Christianity is taught, its ethical system unfolded and enforced. Attendance on the public worship of God is required, either in the College church, or such place as parents may specially designate. A Biblical recitation, conducted by one of the Professors, is held on Sabbath afternoon, at which the students are required to be present—Prayer, with the reading of the Scriptures, is attended regularly every morning, by all together, one of the Faculty presiding; and in the evening, religious exercise is had by each Professor with his class before sleeping. On Sabbath morning a general prayer meeting is held; meeting for prayer is likewise held by the different classes in private rooms, during the week. These religious influences tend very much to guard the minds of the youth against the insidious advances of vicious principles and habits which are sometimes formed during the college life. They throw around them an atmosphere of purity. Thoughts of God and accountability are kept before the memory, and exert their power upon the heart. The great aim of the institution is to develop the mind and form the character in union with the pure principles of the word of God.—And this, certainly, should be the object of every institution of learning—to curb original depravity, check and subdue evil passions, cultivate every power of thought, draw forth every noble impulse, until, under the control of the truth and spirit, the mind glows in the light of moral purity, and moves onward and upward towards the perfection of its glory.

## ALUMNUS.

**Snags in the Mississippi.**—A writer in the Louisville Journal, who has given the subject much examination, states that in the Mississippi river, between Cairo and New Orleans, there are at least six thousand snags—which is less than the average estimate of the pilots and steamboat captains, who are acquainted with the stream. The number of steamboats passing daily by every point between the two places named, will, it is said, average nearly twenty—each boat, with the freight, is valued at over \$14,000—making in all over half a million of dollars. The crews and passengers exceed a thousand. So it is shown that the obstructions in the navigation referred to, daily impound half a million of dollars worth of property, and leave domestic slavery where our forefathers left it, upon the responsibilities of the States in which it exists.

Very respectfully, yours,

MR. FRELINGHUYSEN.

**High Desert.**—The young and beautiful Countess Dembinski, who came to this country in July last, with her husband, who is now honestly and nobly supporting himself by selling cigars in Nassau street, New York, next door to the office of the Evening Post, was born the Princess Czartoriska.

**Ambrose Bierce.**—The young and beautiful Countess Dembinski, who came to this country in July last, with her husband, who is now honestly and nobly supporting himself by selling cigars in Nassau street, New York, next door to the office of the Evening Post, was born the Princess Czartoriska.

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# THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

## SHERIFF'S SALES.

In pursuance of a writ of Vendition Expenses issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale,

On Saturday the 14th of January next, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, State, &c. in the afternoon, the following Real Estate, to wit:

**A LOT OF GROUND,** situated in Straban township, Adams County, Pa., adjoining lands of John McHenry, Daniel Longenbacher, and others, containing FIVE ACRES, more or less, on which are erected a few houses and a stable.

**LOG HOUSE,** and a frame Stable, weatherboarded; a well of water near the door; an Orchard of Apple, and Peach trees; also a COPPER MINE on the premises. Seized and taken in execution, as the property of John D. and Gertrude Urie.

In pursuance of a Will of Estate Factions.

**A TRACT OF LAND,** situated in Washington Township, Adams County, Pa., adjoining lands of John Kelliewell, Daniel Stuckey, and others, containing FIVE ACRES, more or less, on which is erected one two-story

**LOG HOUSE,** an excellent Orchard, containing a variety of choice fruit; a well of excellent water near the dwelling. The land is in a good state of cultivation, and has been well limed. Seized and taken in execution, as the property of Conrad Cramer, Executor of John Cramer, deceased.

**A TRACT OF LAND,** situated in Hamilton township, Adams County, Pa., adjoining lands of Peter Dellone, Isaac Jacobs, John Jacobs and others, containing 140 ACRES, more or less. Some of the trees are dead, or which about 8 Acres are Meadow, and the rest in good thriving timber. The improvements are execrable.

**BRICK HOUSE,** with a Brick Kitchen attached to it, large Stone Barn, Waggon-hed and Corn-Cob-hed, Spring house and shop, and other Out-buildings; a spring of good water near the Kitchen door, and several other springs on the premises; also two good orchards of fruit trees on the premises. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Francis ... WILLIAM FICKES, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 23, 1850.

10 per cent. of the purchase money upon all Sale by the Sheriff, must be paid immediately after the property is struck down, and on failure to comply therewith, the property will be again put up for sale.

**REYSTONE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY**

Harrisburg, Pa.

CHARTER PERPETUAL

Guarantee Capital, \$75,000.

Bates as low as any other good Company in the United States.

THIS Company respectfully calls the attention of the public to the following advantages which they are enabled to offer to persons desirous of insuring their lives:

"All the profits of the Company are divided annually among the life-members in semi-dividends, bearing interest, payable in cash at the end of each year."

Premiums on life policies may be paid annually, semi-annually or quarterly; or when they amount to \$50 and upwards, they may be paid half-in cash and the balance by note at 12 months.

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The pamphlets and information furnished by the undersigned, who is the regular agent at Gettysburg.

**O' KELLER KURTZ**

Dr. CHARLES HORNIGRASS, is the Company's regularly authorized Medical Examiner.

June 24.

10.

**MERRY'S MUSEUM,** EDITED BY

S. G. GOODRICH, ESQ.

The distinguished Author of

Peter Parley's Tales, &c., &c.

This popular monthly is now in its tenth year, of course, and is well known throughout the country, and is the best work of the kind intended; it shall ever be the best work of its literary character, has, we believe, never been questioned. No American, nor any European magazine, has ever arrived in its support a more accomplished corps of contributors. Minds of the highest order have, from the first, been employed to write for it. With a view, however, to draw forth, for the use of their readers, articles of still greater value, the proprietors have determined, in addition to the present enterprize, to carry contributions to offer the sum of

**ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS**

For Ten Prize Articles.

To be published monthly till the series is completed.

THE services of attentive Servants and careful Hostlers have been required, and every requisite convenience will be guaranteed to all who may be pleased to favor me with their patronage.

JOHN L. TATE.

Oct. 15.

**OFFER EXTRAORDINARY.**

THE high position which SARTAIN'S MAGAZINE has assumed in regard to its literary character, has, we believe, never been questioned. No American, nor any European magazine, has ever arrived in its support a more accomplished corps of contributors. Minds of the highest order have, from the first, been employed to write for it. With a view, however, to draw forth, for the use of their readers, articles of still greater value, the proprietors have determined, in addition to the present enterprize, to carry contributions to offer the sum of

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offered for every short story, Sing of MERRY'S Museum, of nine solid volumes, in various styles of binding, always on hand.

Those furnishing satisfactory credentials, will find probably equal pleasure in circulating this work.

Persons desiring to publish their names, and address, and five cents at the end of each year, all orders and communications should be sent postpaid, to S. T. ALLEN & CO., 142 Nassau street, New York.

Dec. 30.

**THE JEW'S CORNER ALWYN'S AHEM!**

A. ARNOLD has just returned from the City of New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, with the largest, cheapest, and best selected Stock of Goods ever offered in Gettysburg.

PORTFOLIOS—a fresh supply—for sale by June 17. KELLER KURTZ.

One hand and for sale cheap, a few STOWE'S, O, among which is a Hattaway Cook Book.

Oct. 7. G. R. ARNOLD.

GINGHAM'S Calicoes, Long & Square Shams, Bonnet Satins and Velvets, Ribbons, Gloves, and Hosiery, cheap at J. W. ARNOLD'S.

**STRAY HEIFER.**

CAME to the farm of the subscriber, in Hamlin township, sometime in September last.

Red Mooley Heifer, about a years old, no particular marks.

The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

ANDREW BIGHAM.

French, German, Domestic & Beavers' Clothing, Cambric, Cammette, Jeans, Cord, and Twists, for sale at the JEW'S CORNER.

**GENTLEMEN** who may need a Superior GUN-SUNDAY, or even a WEDDING SHIRT can be accommodated in their advantage, by calling SAMSON X.

**GOTHIC CHAUCER PISTOLS**, and a large variety of JEWELRY, on hand and for sale at SAMSON X.

**CHOCOLATES.**

JUST arrived, a lot of Government Grade Cho-

colates, and get them at KURTZ'S CAFE.

April 1.

## IMPORTANT!

Friends and Fellow-Citizens:

THE time is again approaching when the winds of North, and the wintry storms of Winter will sweep in all their fury over the land—when the human body will require shelter from the chilling atmosphere, and the angry elements of "Old Boreas." You will therefore please bear in mind, that it will be greatly to your advantage to call at SAMSON'S Cafe, One-price.

**COFFEE-SUGAR, MOLASSES,** AT RUP, HONEY, TEAS.

Spices of all kinds, Salt, Fish, Oil, &c.; also the largest and best stock of

**CHINA, GLASS, AND QUEENSWARE,** now offered in the place; also HARDWARE, and PLATE CUTLERY. Coffee MILLS, a large assortment of Cedar Ware, such as Tubs, Butter-churns, Chairs, &c., Willow Baskets, of alder, Lavender, Peppermint, Bunches, Brooms, Whisks, &c., Crayons, (a superior article) Chalk, Pickles, Confections and Prints of all kinds. Also, constantly in hand a full supply of the best

**FAMILY FLOUR,** (immediately opposite the Bank) where you will find one of the largest, cheapest, and most fashionable selected stock of READY MADE CLOTHING ever offered in the "Wheat Country," and at such prices as cannot fail to please the subscriber believing in the old motto, that "whence sixpence is better than a shillings skating."

The one-piece system will be strictly adhered to. My goods are marked at the lowest living profits, and the asking price is the price at which goods will be sold, and which are statement will be made instantly be made, which is the only guarantee that can be given to protect the public from imposition—inducing it to go to much higher system than that of the great game of asking enormous high prices and selling for just what you can get. My stock of clothing consists of Cloaks, Overcoats, Frock coats, Dress coats, Sack-coats, of every description; Pantaloons, of Cloth, Cassimere, Cassette, Velvet, Cord, and Dorskin; Vests, of Satin, Cloth, Cassette, Woollen Shirts and Drawers; Canton-Flannel do.; Cravats, Handkerchiefs, Collars, Buttons, Suspenders—in short, every article that belongs to the Gentleman's Furnishing Room.

My friends and the public generally are most respectfully invited to call and examining my assortment of clothing before making their purchases.

On Thursday the 16th of January next, at 12 o'clock, a.m., on the premises, in pursuance of a Will of Vendition Expenses.

**A TRACT OF LAND,** situated in Washington Township, Adams County, Pa., adjoining lands of John Kelliewell, Daniel Stuckey, and others, containing FIVE ACRES, more or less, on which is erected one two-story

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